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MARRIAGES.

ON DECEMBER 2nd, 1907, AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BY THE REV. C. L. THOMPSON, GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, TO CAROLINE ELIZABETH GRACE, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE LATE P. M. SIANOTT, ESQ., OF SHANGHAI.

ON NOVEMBER 29th, AT THE ROYAL SWEDISH CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI, BY PASTOR A. F. BYLBORG, ALFRED LAURENTIUS FAGELTHOLM TO ANNA LIDIA OLSSON.

ON NOVEMBER 20th, AT THE ROYAL SWEDISH CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI, BY PASTOR A. F. BYLBORG, FEDELIK ALEXIUS WENBERG TO KRISTINA LARSSON.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, DECEMBER 4TH, 1907.

THERE CAN NOW BE LITTLE DOUBT, NOTWITHSTANDING DR. MORRISON'S TOLERANT CAUTIONS AT THE CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER, AS TO THE CORRECT VIEW TO TAKE OF THE CANTON AGITATION CONCERNING THE ARMED PATROL OF THE WEST RIVER. PEKING TAKES THE SAME VIEW OF IT THAT FOREIGNERS DO. THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES HAVE TOLD THE CANTONESE THAT THEIR INTERVENTION IN THIS MATTER IS IMPERTINENT, AND A MERELY FUTILE STIRRING UP OF BAD FEELING. SO, THOUGH WE HAVE PERIODICALLY REMINDED OURSELVES IN THE MANNER OF DR. MORRISON THAT WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER, WE MAY SAFELY AND WITHOUT ANY QUALES OF CONSCIENCE "GO THE WHOLE HOG" IN DEMONSTRATING THE MEN AND THE MANNERS OF THIS LATEST MANIFESTATION OF CHAUVINISM. IT MAY BE COMFORTABLE FOR THE CANTON VICEROY TO POINT OUT HELPLESSLY THAT THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PIRATES ON THE WEST RIVER, BUT THAT IS NOT THE SPIRIT IN WHICH THE BRITISH TACKLE A NUISANCE. THERE HAD ALWAYS BEEN PIRATES AND SLAVE TRADERS ON THE AFRICAN COASTS, BUT THERE ARE NOT MANY NOW, WHERE-

EVER BRITISH SAILORS TOOK A HAND IN THE GAME OF SUPPRESSION. AS OUR READERS KNOW VERY WELL, THE CANTONESE IDEA OF SUBSCRIBING MONEY FOR GUNBOATS WITH WHICH TO POLICE THE RIVER THEMSELVES, WITHOUT THE RESENTED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, IS MERELY A PRETTY ARGUMENT THROWN IN TO MAKE WEIGHT AND DEMONSTRATE THEIR PATRIOTISM. IF THEY WERE ALLOWED TO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY IN THIS, AND HAD NO LACK OF MONEY TO SPEND, THE PIRACY WOULD STILL CONTINUE, SIMPLY BECAUSE THE EVIL HAS NEVER BEEN TACKLED IN THE RIGHT SPIRIT BY THE CHINESE OFFICIALS. THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD IT IS SUFFICIENTLY REVEALED BY THE VICEROY'S REMARK THAT IT HAS ALWAYS EXISTED. IT IS NOT AS IF THE CHINESE HAD NOT HAD THE GUNBOATS, FOR WE HAVE HEARD FROM TIME TO TIME OF THEIR PRESENCE, WHEN THE VERY CRIMINALS THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO BE LOOKING OUT FOR BOARDED AND PIROTED THEM! THE SAME GUNBOATS OR GUARD BOATS, MANAGED BY BRITISH, WOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT TO RESTORE ORDER LONG BEFORE THIS. THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN MADE TO SUFFICE. EVEN WITH THEIR NATIVE CREWS, THEY COULD HAVE DONE GOOD SERVICE, IF WELL OFFICERED. IT WAS THIS OR SOME SUCH REFLECTION THAT MUST HAVE PROMPTED THE ARRANGEMENT BY WHICH THE OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS WERE TO SUPERVISE AND CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LAW-BREAKERS. THAT SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY MUST ALSO HAVE BEEN WELCOMED BY THE DIPLOMATS AS AN EXCELLENT WAY OF AVOIDING ANY SUCH CHINESE LOSS OF "FACE" AS THE CANTONESE ARE NOW PRETENDING TO LAMENT. IT WAS SIR JOHN JORDAN WHO SUGGESTED IT, AND THE WAIWUPU WHO AFTER A YEAR'S CONSIDERATION SEEM TO HAVE APPRECIATED IT PROPERLY. THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS ARE EXPERIENCED IN HUNTING AND CATCHING SMUGGLERS, AND SO IT SEEMS NATURAL AND EASY THAT THEY SHOULD NOW BE EXPECTED TO EXTEND THEIR ORGANIZATION TO COVER THE WORSE OFFENCE, WHICH HAS A VERY SIMILAR ENVIRONMENT TO THAT IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN REGULARLY EMPLOYED. THE LOCAL OFFICIALS, IF THEY HAD BEEN HONEST OVER THIS QUESTION, COULD NOT HAVE THOUGHT OF LOSING FACE BY SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT, FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION ON SHORE, WHETHER THE PIRATES USUALLY BETAKE THEMSELVES WHEN NOT PROFESSIONALLY ENGAGED, OR WHEN PURSUED, COULD HAVE BEEN MADE VERY VALUABLE. THE TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, SEEM TO HAVE HAD THEIR OWN REASONS FOR RESISTING THE ARRANGEMENT AS LONG AS THEY COULD, AND IT HAS BEEN OPENLY ALLEGED THAT THE RECENT CANTON MEETINGS WERE OFFICIALLY INSTIGATED AND ENCOURAGED. THE REPRIMAND FROM PEKING WHICH APPEARED IN OUR ISSUE OF YESTERDAY SHOULD ALONE SUFFICE TO KILL THE AGITATION; BUT THIS IS A PERIOD OF TENSION AND CROSS-PURPOSES BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND PEKING; AND WE SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THE BRITISH GUNBOATS REPORTED AS DETAILED TO THE WEST RIVER ARE GOING, NOT MERELY TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE CUSTOMS BOATS, BUT GOING WITH THE TACIT CONSENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO SEE THAT ITS ORDERS ARE CARRIED OUT IN GOOD FAITH. AT PRESENT, HOWEVER, IT IS ALL LARGELY SPECULATION; AND THE ONLY PEOPLE IN A POSITION TO TELL US WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON KEEP THEIR LIPS TIGHTLY CLOSED. WE CAN ENDURE UNSATISFIED CURIOSITY, HOWEVER, AS LONG AS WE ARE ASSURED THAT THE NUISANCE OF PIRACY IS TO BE SUPPRESSED, AND THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT IT IS NOT TO BE TOLERATED ANY LONGER.

MAJOR-GENERAL BROADBENT, THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS, WHO HAS BEEN TO JAPAN TO WITNESS THE MILITARY MANOEUVRES, RETURNED TO THE COLONY YESTERDAY BY THE GERMAN MAIL STEAMER *Prinzess Alice*.

THE "HARTFORD COURANT" CONTAINS AN EDITORIAL UPON THE RECENT CASE OF MR. BETHELL, EDITOR OF THE "KOREA DAILY NEWS," IN WHICH IT DESCRIBES THE PROSECUTION OF MR. BETHELL AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF BRITISH SLAVISH ADHERENCE TO THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MESSRS. E. S. KADOCHE & CO., ARE IN RECEIPT OF TELEGRAPHIC ADVISES FROM SINGAPORE INFORMING THEM THAT THE CRASHING OF THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO. LTD. FOR THE LAST MONTH YIELDED 1102 OZS. GOLD FROM 5148 TONNOSTONE.

A GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY ISSUED YESTERDAY STATED THAT H.E. THE GOVERNOR HAS BEEN PLEASED TO APPOINT, UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ORDINANCE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th, TO BE OBSERVED AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN THE COLONY.

A NEW JERSEY SILK-MERCHANT, MR. CATHOLIN LAMBERT, HAS PURCHASED FOR \$50,000 GOLD A "MADONNA ENTHRONED" BY BERNARDINI LUNINI, A MILANESE PAINTER WHO FLOURISHED IN THE 13th-14th CENTURIES. MR. LAMBERT ACQUIRED THE PICTURE THROUGH THE BLAKESLEE GALLERIES, AND IT IS SAID THAT IT FORMERLY FORMED PART OF A CELEBRATED OLD PRIVATE COLLECTION IN ENGLAND.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE WAS FELT IN YOKOHAMA, AT 2.17 A.M. ON NOVEMBER 22. ACCORDING TO THE YOKOHAMA OBSERVATORY, IT HAD BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL MOTIONS. THE ORIGIN WAS NOT FAR DISTANT AND SEEMED TO BE IN TOKYO BAY. FORTUNATELY NO SPECIAL DAMAGE WAS SUSTAINED IN YOKOHAMA, THOUGH CLOCKS WERE GENERALLY STOPPED AND FLORAL VASES ON TABLES AND MANTELPIECES IN SOME HOUSES ON THE BLUFF ALL, AND OTHER SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS DONE.

MESSRS. BLACKHEAD AND CO. PROSECUTED CHAN ON, A TALLYMAN, FOR UNLAWFULLY RECEIVING ONE CASE OF P. & O. WHISKY, ONE CASE OF PORT WINE AND TWO BOTTLES OF WINE OF A TOTAL VALUE OF \$39.10. A SHOPKEEPER NAMED YOUNG HONG WAS ARRAIGNED ON A SIMILAR CHARGE, HE HAVING RECEIVED FOUR BOTTLES OF P. & O. WHISKY. BOTH CASES, WHICH WERE CALLED ON BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ AT THE POLICE COURT YESTERDAY, WERE REMANDED.

A TELEGRAM FROM BELLFONTEINE, OHIO, REPORTED A LITERARY DISCOVERY OF GREAT INTEREST. A LADY NAMED CAVINGTON, IN THE COURSE OF SORTING A DOCUMENTATION OF OLD FAMILY PAPERS, CAME ACROSS A DOCUMENT WHICH ON EXAMINATION PROVED TO BE THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ONE JOHN BUNYAN, AND IT IS STATED THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT IT IS INDEED THE WILL OF THE AUTHOR OF THE "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." THE DATE OF THE WILL IS DECEMBER 23, 1685, THREE YEARS BEFORE BUNYAN'S DEATH.

M. HENRY FARMAU AND M. DALAGRANGE TRIED THEIR AIRPLANES AT INDIAN PARADE, ON NOV. 5th. M. DALAGRANGE EXECUTED A FLIGHT OF ABOUT 200 YARDS AT A HEIGHT OF TEN FEET FROM THE GROUND. IN TRYING TO SWERVE, HOWEVER, HE CAME DOWN TOO QUICKLY AND DAMAGED HIS MACHINE. MR. FARMAU, WHO WAS AT THE OTHER END OF THE PARADE GROUND, LITERALLY FLEW TO THE HELP OF HIS COMPETITOR. HE SKIMMED 300 YARDS, AND DROPPED LIGHTLY TO EARTH CLOSE BY M. DALAGRANGE WHO WAS SLIGHTLY BRAISED.

IT IS STATED THAT AN ENORMOUSLY RICH GOLD DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE IN THE YUKON DISTRICT, ON A BRANCH OF THE FIDDLER RIVER. CANADIANS ARE AT PRESENT WORKING THE FIND, AND HAVE EXTRACTED PLenty OF COARSE NUGGET GOLD, SOMETIMES YIELDING AS MUCH AS A HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE POUND. THE SPOT WHERE THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE IS ONE OF THE MOST ISOLATED IN THE WHOLE YUKON DISTRICT, AND THE PROSPECTORS HAD BEEN OPERATING FOR NEARLY A YEAR WITHOUT ONCE BEING DISTURBED, UNTIL JUST RECENTLY, WHEN A PARTY OF THE CANADA NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, ENGAGED ON THE MILITARY ROAD WORKS, STRUCK THEIR CLAIM.

A SWISS ENGINEER NAMED CARTHESY, WHO HAS LIVED IN ENGLAND FOR SEVERAL YEARS, HAS PATENTED A REMARKABLE MODEL OF A TURBINE ENGINE WHICH, IT IS CLAIMED, WILL REVOLUTIONIZE MARINE ENGINEERING. A WORKING MODEL, WHICH WEIGHS ONLY 30 LBS., DEVELOPS 12 H.P. WHEN DRIVEN AT 4,900 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE, AND 16 H.P. AT 5,000. THE PATENTEE PURCHASED AN OBSOLETE TORPEDO-BOAT, WHICH HE INTENDS TO FIT WITH THE NEW TYPE OF ENGINE, AND SEND IT DOWN THE CLYDE AT A SPEED HITHERTO UNKNOWN. THE INVENTION HAS BEEN PATENTED IN EVERY COUNTRY, AND A COMPANY TO WORK IT HAS BEEN REGISTERED AT ST. MARGARET HOUSE.

ANOTHER NOVEL DEALING WITH THE SHADY SIDE OF GERMAN MILITARY LIFE ON THE SAME LINE AS THE RECENT BOOK BY LIEUTENANT BILSE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED AND CONFISCATED. THE PUBLISHERS ARE THE SAME BRUNSWICK FIRM WHO ISSUED LIEUTENANT BILSE'S BOOK, AND IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED THAT THE AUTHOR IS A YOUNG CAPTAIN WHO WAS UNTIL RECENTLY STATIONED WITH HIS REGIMENT AT MEI-S. HE BELONGS TO A WELL-KNOWN ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY. THE NOVEL REPRESENTS MEI-S AS A SECOND FORBACH, THE SCENE OF LIEUTENANT BILSE'S BOOK, AND THE IDENTITY OF A NUMBER OF OFFICERS, INCLUDING ONE GENERAL, CAN BE EASILY RECOGNIZED. THE AUTHOR WILL BE COURT-MARTIALED. THE PUBLISHERS ARE APPEALING TO THE HIGH COURT.

CHAN NGAI APPEARED BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ AT THE POLICE COURT YESTERDAY ON THE CHARGE OF HARBOURING A MARRIED WOMAN. HE MET WONG KIU ON THE HILLSIDE OF LANTAO ISLAND, WHERE THEY WERE BOTH CUTTING GRASS. IN A CONVERSATION WHICH THEY HAD THE DEFENDANT LEARNED THAT THE WOMAN WAS THE FIRST WIFE OF AN APPRENTICE SHIPWRIGHT. SHE TOLD HIM THAT HER HUSBAND TREATED HER CRUELLY, AND CHAN, WHO IS A MARRIED MAN AND APPARENTLY KINDHEARTED, OFFERED HER SHELTER AND PROTECTION. SHE ACCEPTED THE OFFER AND WENT TO LIVE WITH THE DEFENDANT. AFTER A SEARCH HER HUSBAND FOUND HER PLACE OF ABODE AND HAD THE LOVER ARRESTED. AFTER HEARING THE EVIDENCE HIS WITNESS ORDERED THE DEFENDANT TO PAY A FINE OF \$25, THE ALTERNATIVE BEING SIX WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, DECEMBER 3rd.

SIR.—LADY LUGARD AND I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY TOUCHED BY THE SYMPATHY WHICH HAS BEEN SHOWN TO US IN OUR SORROW, AND WE WOULD LIKE TO SAY TO ALL FOR CAPTAIN TAYLOR AND MR. BRACKENBURY HOW GREATLY WE FEEL.

WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SAY THAT WE HOPE THIS KIND FEELING WILL NOT TAKE THE FORM OF POSTPONING THE FESTIVITIES OR CANCELING THE SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS WHICH ARE USUALLY MADE AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. THE PROMINENT TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF MRS. TAYLOR WAS HAPPY JOY OF LIFE AND LOVING SYMPATHY IN THE JOYS AND PLEASURES OF OTHERS, AND WE FEEL SURE THAT WHAT SHE WOULD HAVE WISHED WOULD BE THAT THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COLONY SHOULD GO ON AS THOUGH SHE WERE STILL WITH US.

F. D. LUGARD.

A NEW JERSEY SILK-MERCHANT, MR. CATHOLIN LAMBERT, HAS PURCHASED FOR \$50,000 GOLD A "MADONNA ENTHRONED" BY BERNARDINI LUNINI, A MILANESE PAINTER WHO FLOURISHED IN THE 13th-14th CENTURIES. MR. LAMBERT ACQUIRED THE PICTURE THROUGH THE BLAKESLEE GALLERIES, AND IT IS SAID THAT IT FORMERLY FORMED PART OF A CELEBRATED OLD PRIVATE COLLECTION IN ENGLAND.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE WAS FELT IN YOKOHAMA, AT 2.17 A.M. ON NOVEMBER 22.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## FOREIGN MONARCHS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3rd. KING ALFONSO RETURNS TO SPAIN TONIGHT. THE KAISER LEAVES HIGHCLIFFE ON MONDAY, AND STAYS AT THE EMBASSY FOR A FEW DAYS.

## C.P.R. WRECK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3rd. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMER *MOUNT TEMPLE* HAS BEEN WRECKED ON CAPE LA HAVE. SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE WERE SAVED BY ROPE.

## THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3rd. BURNS HAS BEATEN MOIR FOR THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

## NATAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3rd. IT IS FEARED THAT A RISING IN NATAL IS IMMINENT. ALL THE TROOPS ARE BEING MOBILIZED.

## THE CHIENTAO AFFAIR.

TOKYO, DECEMBER 3rd. THE CHIENTAO QUESTION IS BECOMING ACUTE. COUNT HAYASHI HAS GONE TO PEKING AND LODGED A PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE CHINESE GENERAL IN DECLARING THE LAND NORTH OF THE Tumen RIVER TO BE CHINESE TERRITORY, AND IN ARRESTING KOREANS AND CLOSING THE MINES. THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED COUNT HAYASHI TO COMMAND AN IMMEDIATE CESSION OF THESE PRACTICES.

AS A STRIKING CONTRAST TO THIS UNPLEASANT FEATURE OF SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS, THE PRESS HERE IS UNANIMOUSLY WELCOMING THE CHINESE ENVOY, PRINCE PULUN, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO TOMORROW. THEY EXPECT THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

(TIENTH CHEN CHAO-CH'ANG, WHO HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAITO, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE GENDARMES, CONCERNING THE OWNERSHIP OF CHIENTAO ISLAND ON THE MANCHURIAN-KOREAN FRONTIER, HAD ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT IF ANY RESIDENT—CHINESE OR KOREAN—OF CHIENTAO WANTED TO TAKE LEGAL STEPS AGAINST ANYONE, THE FORMAL PETITION MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE CHINESE YAMEN.)

ANOTHER NOVEL DEALING WITH THE SHADY SIDE OF GERMAN MILITARY LIFE ON THE SAME LINE AS THE RECENT BOOK BY LIEUTENANT BILSE HAS BEEN CONFISCATED. THE PUBLISHERS ARE THE SAME BRUNSWICK FIRM WHO ISSUED LIEUTENANT BILSE'S BOOK, AND IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED THAT THE AUTHOR IS A YOUNG CAPTAIN WHO WAS UNTIL RECENTLY STATIONED WITH HIS REGIMENT AT MEI-S. HE BELONGS TO A WELL-KNOWN ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY. THE NOVEL REPRESENTS MEI-S AS A SECOND FORBACH, THE SCENE OF LIEUTENANT BILSE'S BOOK, AND THE IDENTITY OF A NUMBER OF OFFICERS, INCLUDING ONE GENERAL, CAN BE EASILY RECOGNIZED. THE PUBLISHERS ARE APPEALING TO THE HIGH COURT.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

TOKYO, DECEMBER 3rd.

MR. LEMIEUX, THE CANADIAN ENVOY, ACCOMPANIED BY SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR,

## SHANGHAI RIOTS PAID FOE.

A Statement appeared on November 26th in the native Press to the effect that the Chinese authorities had notified to His Majesty's Consul-General their willingness to pay the full amount of the British claim for indemnity for losses caused by the riots in December 1905, and that Sir Pochard Warren had accepted the sum of £15,000 as a final settlement of the incident. The payment was made on November 25th, and it is a matter for general congratulation says the *Ex-Consul's News* that the "riot indemnity question," which has formed the subject of such protracted negotiations, may at last be considered a closed chapter. By insisting, as the Chinese authorities have done, that the whole of the indemnity should be defrayed by Taotai Yuan, who was in charge of the Shanghai Yamen at the time, they have admitted the accuracy of the Municipal contention that this official was directly responsible for the outbreak of lawlessness in the Settlement on December 18, 1905. From this attitude the British Legation and our Consul-General have never departed; and, although the matter in dispute is from the monetary aspect of small moment, it is satisfactory to find that they have adhered to their point until the Chinese themselves have been convinced of its justice. At one time it was proposed that the whole incident of the riots should be the subject of a public investigation, with a view to allocating responsibility. The proposal was agreeable to the British side, provided Taotai Yuan could be summoned as a witness and be subjected to a personal cross-examination. Such a prospect held out no attractions to that individual, and he has taken the line of least resistance by forgoing a portion of his Shanghai emoluments for the benefit of those who suffered from his gross abuse of his authority as a Chinese official. No claim, it will be remembered, has been put in by the Municipal Council for the damage done to Municipal property; and accordingly, Taotai Yuan is only called upon to pay the small sum of £15,000, unless he is to defray the claims advanced by other members of the community.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate on this occasion the history of the 1905 riot and the incidents that led up to it. The air of the Settlement had for some time been charged with electricity, and the immediate cause of the outbreak remains immaterial. As far as the foreign community was concerned, the significance of the event lay in the intentional promotion of strife, in the packed meetings that fanned the smouldering heap into a flame and in the organization shown by the rioters, who for the most part hailed from beyond the limits of the Settlement. In one and all of these factors in the situation the hand of Taotai Yuan was held to be discernible. Within its own limits the Municipality undertakes the task of coping to the best of its ability with possible elements of disorder; but there were features attending the riot that absolved it from much of its responsibility. The consideration, however, that tactical errors had been committed in dealing with the outbreak, presumably led those who had charge of the indemnity negotiations to feel that the absence of any claim for compensation from the Municipality as a whole would simplify the course of diplomacy. Accordingly the intention of the Municipal Council to press a demand for indemnification was never carried into effect.

No pronouncement has been made on the subject, but further reference to a Municipal claim has been omitted since the dispatch of a letter from the Council to the Consular Body immediately after the disturbances. The withdrawal of such a claim in no way implies any departure from the principle, in the event of disorder in the Settlement, of fixing responsibility where responsibility is due. With the tacit acknowledgement by the Chinese authorities of the accuracy of the contention that the riot was deliberately provoked by Taotai Yuan, there is something to be said for paving the way for a speedier settlement of the whole question by waiving the Municipality's right to pecuniary compensation. Sufficient good has accrued from the evil of those days to make the community generously disposed. The mistakes then committed in our efforts to cope with the trouble are not likely to be repeated; moreover the riots have illustrated the necessity of the Settlement being prepared for all emergencies, and no objections can now be raised to the most elaborate schemes of self-protection.

Conditions in Shanghai have altered much since the stormy days that characterized the latter months of 1905. It would, perhaps, be difficult to account for what appears to be such a violent antithesis between official relations of Chinese and foreigners at that period and those that happily prevail to-day, were it not for the feature that the present settlement of the indemnity question brings out in strong relief. It is the custom to refer to the former "aggressive policy" of the Municipal Council during the troublous years that preceded the riots. May we not rather regard the interruption of the smooth relations between the two sections of the community as merely the personal antagonism of a discredited occupant of the Taotai's yamen? The subsequent discomfiture of Yuan has justified the stand made by the Council against his unwarranted encroachments on the liberties of the Settlement. Some indication of the narrow limits of the controversy was to be seen in the circumstance that, in spite of the prominent part played by Magistrate Kuan in the history of those days, the esteem in which he was held by foreigners suffered but little. The removal of the official under whose orders he had been acting sufficed to clear the way for an immediate understanding, which held good until he left in a short time ago. We may view, therefore, the good relations subsisting to-day between Chinese and foreigners as the normal condition of affairs at this port. The evil genius of a Yuan has passed out of its life, we may hope, for ever. Now and then echoes of those days may be heard, for even short-lived custom dies hard in this country; but they will of necessity grow fainter and fainter. The settlement of the indemnity question forms a happy omen for the new régime of His Honour Liang Ju-hao.

## TO INDIA VIA RUSSIA.

**GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT.** The "Novoye Vremya" advocates the appointment of a commission to study M. Lessar's project for a railway to India, remarking that M. Lessar has long been the partisan of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement.

If the project is carried out (says the journal) the journey from London to Karachi, via Baku, Krasnovodsk, Merv, Kusba, Newchowan, and Sukhona, would be accomplished in 7½ days.

The section from Kusba to Newchowan (700 kilometres) alone remains to be constructed. This could be comparatively easily done, as very few bridges would be required, and much of the necessary material is already at Kusba and Newchowan.

The "Novoye Vremya" dwells on the political and economic advantages of the railway for both Great Britain and Russia, pointing out that the Bagdad Railway, if the Germans succeed in completing it, will reduce the journey from Vienna to Bombay to 9½ days, which would vitally menace British interests.

## THE BRITISH POST OFFICE IN TIENTSIN.

The *Tientsin Times* writes:— We print elsewhere a summary of the conditions under which the B. M. C. C. intervened to prevent the closure of the British Post Office in Tientsin. The summary contains little that is new and leaves much to be further elucidated, but it gives all the information available up to date. We note with pleasure that the Council is resolved to have a searching investigation made into the nature of the large deficit on the running of the Tientsin Office. This has been put down to the large expenses of the sea-carriage of mails from Hongkong to Tientsin; it is, however, difficult to imagine an adequate cause for so large an expense as \$7,500 per annum for sea freightage, and still more difficult to think that this expense is wholly consequent on the establishment of a British Post Office in our Port. If it be true, it must apply in less degree to Chefoo, Hankow and all the river communities where a B. P. O. exists, but no public mention has ever been made to it in those cases. Before our local Office was installed in September 1906, our letters came as far as Shanghai, the mail terminus as part and parcel of the ordinary British Government mail contracts; they surely do so still; and if so it is sheer nonsense to maintain that their sea transit from Shanghai under the aegis of the Imperial Chinese Post Office can fairly cost so large a sum. In the analogous cases of the French and German local post-offices, their postal authorities would, we imagine, never submit to proportional figures.

The whole situation is full of anomalies and contrasts.—The suddenness with which the question was sprung on us, the lack of information as to the nature of the deficit, the extreme brevity of notice of closure, the contrast between our Office and those of other nationalities in the Port, it is on this latter ground that our national self-respect is hurt: Britons feel that if the French, Germans, Russians and Japanese can maintain post offices in the Port without these great expenses for sea-transit, and it very considerable advantage to themselves, and it is surely possible that the far more numerous British community, of older standing and with much greater commercial interests, should have its own post-office.

It will be noted that both in the resolution passed by the Landrenters and in the Council's last pronouncement on the subject, the grant in aid is specifically stated to be for the express purpose of maintaining the Office for one year from October 1st, 1907. We take it that this clearly means that the Councils have no intention whatever at present of permanently subsidizing a B. P. O. in Tientsin; but that in the public interest they have simply stepped into the breach to prevent the closure of the present office. There can be little doubt that if the Office had been closed, the chances of our ever again securing cheap and efficient British postage would have been indefinitely lessened. The policy was to keep the flag flying and the institution going while the necessary negotiations were being carried on at Home and elsewhere for the permanent establishment of the Office. This is a policy entirely to be supported; and whether it is ultimately successful or not, we are sure the Councils will have the support of the Community in their spirited action at a crisis in which the fate of the Office was only a matter of days. \$7,500 is an impossible sum for the British Community in Tientsin to pay annually for cheap postage but it is wholly different matter to disburse such a sum on the good chance that British Tientsin may permanently possess a Post Office. On this as on many other occasions the Councils have shown the soundest public-spirited and, quite apart from the question of moneys, have proved themselves the true exponents of British sentiment.

We are not disposed in discussing this question to emphasize the ethics or expediency of considering the Chinese Post Office. Like all other Britons we have the keenest wish for the prosperity of that institution, and we shall gladly welcome the time when it enters the Postal Union and takes upon itself the full duties and responsibilities of postal manhood. Until that time comes, we think it cannot be said that we should renounce, on its behalf, the advantages of our own service: when the time arrives, all foreign post offices throughout the Chinese Empire will vanish. As things are at present it is strongly suspected that the Imperial Chinese Post Office is securing the lion's share of the money spent in the sea-transit of our mails. At present it is probably making a bigger profit out of the British Post Office than it had the entire business under its own control: it has none of the expenses incident to distribution and clerical work, while it makes a large income almost gratuitously in bringing up the mails along with its own.

Finally we hope the Councils will draw strong attention to the fact that the incoming mail is some four or five times bulkier and heavier than the outgoing: this portion of the mail pertains to our correspondents at Home; common sense and equity alike suggest that its expense should be incident to the head office in London. The loss to the Colonial Government at Hongkong would probably be only one fifth of its present dimensions, were the expenses of the incoming mail debited to London: it seems the height of absurdity to state that penny postage exists among the British Communities in China when four fifths of the total loss involved is imposed on the Colonial Government. It ought to be borne by the Home Government. We fear that when the explanation of the anomaly is forthcoming it will be found to lie with the liberality of the British Treasury. This institution regards all postal income simply as revenue, and resolutely takes every move which tends to lessen it. Since the Treasury established its autocratic control of the Post Office, St. Martins-le-Grand has removed from its position of being the most liberal and most progressive post-office in the world.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 3rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over China, slightly in the South and considerably in the North.

A depression is probably moving Eastwards.

The high pressure area remains over the continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze, but gradients are somewhat easier along the China Sea.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N. winds, moderate or fresh; N.E. winds, strong.

Fornox Channel... N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock... Breeze N.E.

South coast of China between N. winds, fresh.

Hongkong and Hainan... strong

## NAVAL NOTES.

## FLAG APPOINTMENTS.

Contrary to a report which emanated from Malta some months ago, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury will, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, complete the full tenure of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean on Staff. The report in question stated that Admiral Drury would return to England next spring in order to hoist his flag either at Portsmouth or Devonport; but it is now known that he will not relinquish Paragraph 175 of the German Criminal Code which takes advantage of his momentary possession of the centre of the stage to kick up as much dust as he can no doubt. Adolf Brand is a native of Berlin, and is thirty years of age. As a boy he was destined for the teaching profession, but the discovery that his favorite reading was anti-religious books led to his sudden departure from the seminary where he was being trained. Not yet twenty, he now devoted himself to the Freethought movement, and started an Abolitionist paper called *Der Eigene*. When, in 1906, the agitation among certain doctors for an amendment of the notorious paragraph above-mentioned made itself audible he turned his attention almost exclusively to this matter. Though ostensibly striving for the same object as the scientific Humanitarian Committee of Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, the medical expert in the Harden trial, Herr Brand, apparently on the grand of different premises, has attacked that body with great vehemence!

At about ten years ago he hit upon a ingenious method of attracting attention to himself. During a debate in the Reichstag on murrain and foot-and-mouth disease he alighted from the public gallery, "Not for the rights of cattle, but for the rights of man," and simultaneously hurled a pistol down among the members. His words were not distinctly heard, but his action was seen, and for a second his missile was believed to be a bomb, and the hearts of the deputies fell into their boots. Many of them probably thought that the missile would have been less dangerous if filled with dynamite when they discovered it to consist of pamphlets and fly-leaves advocating the abolition of the much-discussed paragraph. The disturber of the session of the Council Chamber was forcibly removed, and a little later had to expiate his offence by a slight penalty. At a subsequent date he caused a scene outside the Reichstag by attacking the Deputy Dr. Lieber with a riding-whip, because he had, in Herr Brand's opinion, been guilty of some dereliction of duty within. This escapade brought him a more severe punishment.

In the meantime, Herr Brand had founded, in the pretty lake-side suburb of Wilhelmshafen, a community of high-spirits, which calls itself the "Gemeinschaft der Eigene," and carries on a propaganda against the paragraph by means of fly-leaves and pamphlets. It was one of the publications of this society which contained the incriminated article. It appeared on Sept. 10, under the heading, "Prince Bölow and Paragraph 175." Its professed purpose was to convict the Chancellor of hypocrisy, in that he, being himself addicted to certain offence, took no steps to abolish the law that forbade them, under stern penalties. The innuendo was pointed by the coupling of the Chancellor's name with that of Geheimrat Scheerer, who has been his secretary ever since the time when he was Ambassador at Rome. As far as appears from the article itself, the sole ground of this imputation was that the statements in the papers that the gentleman was the only official companion of Prince Bölow, at Norderney, had twice been contradicted by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. From this, Herr Brand inferred consciousness of guilt, for he asked, "Would a Chancellor have twice gone to the trouble to invent a denunciation if the connotation of the announcements in others papers had been of an innocent character? Making the most of the opportunity of playing upon the secretary's name, which is pronounced like the German word for shepherd (Schäfer), he wrote of Scheer and Scheerer. Finally, he asked, "When shall we have a Chancellor who has no need to fear revelation?"

Prince Bölow has made it a wise rule to take no notice of attacks upon him, however scurrilous they may be, but there were special circumstances which justified an exception in this case. It is also believed that he has been accustomed to some degree by the feeling that it was advisable to do something to put a stop to the tactics adopted by the opponents of Paragraph 175 of branding every man of any distinction as a proper subject for its application. At any rate, he laid an information against Herr Brand as soon as the matter was brought to his notice, and, of course, the Public Prosecutor took up the case without any hesitation. He will himself give evidence, and he has further called as witness Geheimrat Scheerer and his nephew, Herr Bernhard Bölow, who was also mentioned. No normal person attaches the slightest credence to the innuendos of Herr Brand, but the defendant has invited a number of witnesses, including Maximilian Harden, Prince Eulenburg, and Dr. Hirschfeld, and this is a Crown prosecution. Finally, he asked, "When shall we have a Chancellor who has no need to fear revelation?"

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The story reached our correspondent from a Chinese who had been one of the party which, under the charge of a foreigner whose mission it was to take the stone, left Tientsin some months ago.

The Chinese alleges that the idea was to go to Kienan-fo, make a replica of the tablet, and then substitute the true stone for the false, and take the former to London where, he said, a certain museum was prepared to purchase it for a large amount.

He gave a pictorially thrilling account of how the great stone was copied at night, the work being carried out on the brow of the hill on which it stands, in secrecy, every sound sending the workers to cover.

The Chinese authorities, however, discovered the daring project and so adequately guarded the stone that its removal was impossible.

The story was such an extraordinary one, the theft of such an historic monument so daring, that we could not place enough credence in it to publish it, and especially as the foreigner concerned might, with great justice, consider his character damaged by such publication. We made inquiries, however, and to the contrary of the Rev. Père de Cray, are indebted for a most interesting account of the famous tablet.

The dimensions of the tablet, as given in this account, are so formidable that it appears to us that its secret removal would be an impossible task and that, therefore, the story is circulated among the Chinese, and among whom it was to take the stone, left Tientsin some months ago.

Some more plausible explanation of the facts—Some more plausible explanation of the presence of the foreigner with the stone that its removal was impossible.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Chaze* arrived at Boston on the 1st inst.

The str. *Silk* arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

The Boston str. *Tremont* left Manila at 4 p.m. on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here at daylight on Thursday, the 5th inst.

## GERMAN SCANDALS.

## PRINCE BÖLOW'S LIBEL BUST.

A Berlin Correspondent writes on Nov. 5th:— It is asserted, even more applications for tickets have been received for the trial of Herr Adolf Brand, which is to-morrow, than for the Molika-Harden case, it is rather because the public are desirous of witnessing the unusual spectacle of a German Chancellor giving evidence in court than because of possible revelations, either of a political or a scandalous nature. That the young man who has ventured to accuse Prince Bölow of having aimed against Paragraph 175 of the German Criminal Code will take advantage of his momentary possession of the centre of the stage to kick up as much dust as he can no doubt. Adolf Brand is a native of Berlin, and is thirty years of age. As a boy he was destined for the teaching profession, but the discovery that his favorite reading was anti-religious books led to his sudden departure from the seminary where he was being trained. Not yet twenty, he now devoted himself to the Freethought movement, and started an Abolitionist paper called *Der Eigene*. When, in 1906, the agitation among certain doctors for an amendment of the notorious paragraph above-mentioned made itself audible he turned his attention almost exclusively to this matter. Though ostensibly striving for the same object as the scientific Humanitarian Committee of Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, the medical expert in the Harden trial, Herr Brand, apparently on the grand of different premises, has attacked that body with great vehemence!

At about ten years ago he hit upon a ingenious method of attracting attention to himself. During a debate in the Reichstag on murrain and foot-and-mouth disease he alighted from the public gallery, "Not for the rights of cattle, but for the rights of man," and simultaneously hurled a pistol down among the members. His words were not distinctly heard, but his action was seen, and for a second his missile was believed to be a bomb, and the hearts of the deputies fell into their boots. Many of them probably thought that the missile would have been less dangerous if filled with dynamite when they discovered it to consist of pamphlets and fly-leaves advocating the abolition of the much-discussed paragraph. The disturber of the session of the Council Chamber was forcibly removed, and a little later had to expiate his offence by a slight penalty. At a subsequent date he caused a scene outside the Reichstag by attacking the Deputy Dr. Lieber with a riding-whip, because he had, in Herr Brand's opinion, been guilty of some dereliction of duty within. This escapade brought him a more severe punishment.

In the meantime, Herr Brand had founded, in the pretty lake-side suburb of Wilhelmshafen, a community of high-spirits, which calls itself the "Gemeinschaft der Eigene," and carries on a propaganda against the paragraph by means of fly-leaves and pamphlets. It was one of the publications of this society which contained the incriminated article. It appeared on Sept. 10, under the heading, "Prince Bölow and Paragraph 175." Its professed purpose was to convict the Chancellor of hypocrisy, in that he, being himself addicted to certain offence, took no steps to abolish the law that forbade them, under stern penalties. The innuendo was pointed by the coupling of the Chancellor's name with that of Geheimrat Scheerer, who has been his secretary ever since the time when he was Ambassador at Rome. As far as appears from the article itself, the sole ground of this imputation was that the statements in the papers that the gentleman was the only official companion of Prince Bölow, at Norderney, had twice been contradicted by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. From this, Herr Brand inferred consciousness of guilt, for he asked, "Would a Chancellor have twice gone to the trouble to invent a denunciation if the connotation of the announcements in others papers had been of an innocent character?" Making the most of the opportunity of playing upon the secretary's name, which is pronounced like the German word for shepherd (Schäfer), he wrote of Scheer and Scheerer. Finally, he asked, "When shall we have a Chancellor who has no need to fear revelation?"

Prince Bölow has made it a wise rule to take no notice of attacks upon him, however scurrilous they may be, but there were special circumstances which justified an exception in this case. It is also believed that he has been accustomed to some degree by the feeling that it was advisable to do something to put a stop to the tactics adopted by the opponents of Paragraph 175 of branding every man of any distinction as a proper subject for its application. At any rate, he laid an information against Herr Brand as soon as the matter was brought to his notice, and, of course, the Public Prosecutor took up the case without any hesitation. He will himself give evidence, and he has further called as witness Geheimrat Scheerer and his nephew, Herr Bernhard Bölow, who was also mentioned. No normal person attaches the slightest credence to the innuendos of Herr Brand, but the defendant has invited a number of witnesses, including Maximilian Harden, Prince Eulenburg, and Dr. Hirschfeld, and this is a Crown prosecution.

The story reached our correspondent from a Chinese who had been one of the party which, under the charge of a foreigner whose mission it was to take the stone, left Tientsin some months ago.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for a fixed period will be discontinued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Letter.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, I have This Day handed over the Management of the local Branch of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. A. KOEHN.

F. JUNG,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1920

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAMES WATSON and COMPANY, LIMITED, Dundee, beg to announce that they have appointed MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOME & CO., their AGENTS for South China. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1921

## AVIS.

NOUS avons l'honneur de vous informer que M. CESAR FRITZSCHE, quittant notre maison en date de ce jour, la prochaine que nous lui avions confiée par notre circulaire du 8 Avril, 1907, cesse de faire. E. PASQUET & Cie. Canton, 1er Décembre 1907. 1922

## DOCTOR.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1923

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED. 10, QUEEN'S GARDENS. For remainder of lease from 1st April next. Apply to— A. W. BREWIN, Registrar General's Office. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1924

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE Poor Chinese Orphans of the ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE, Under the Distinguished Patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and LADY LUGARD.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. An inspection of the different Needs and Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE, Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1925

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship KUMSANG, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 6th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 18

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG MILLING CO. LTD. have REMOVED their Offices to KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1914

## NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify that we have bought the Drapery and Provision businesses hitherto carried on at No. 59 and 61, Hollywood Road, respectively by MR. DALBASAH and shall continue same at the same addresses under the name of ABDULLA & SONS, the old Chinese names 三記 and 三興 being retained.

No past undertakings entered into by MR. DALBASAH will be recognised by us unless same be approved and signed by us on or before 15th inst.

O. EL ARCUILLI.

A. K. EL ARCUILLI.

Hongkong, 2nd December 1907. 1916

TROOPS GOING HOME.

THE CHAPLAIN to the Forces would be glad to receive Magazines, Illustrated Papers or Books for the use of the Troops going Home on the "SICILIA." A postcard addressed to him at Headquarter Office will ensure parcels being fetched or they may be sent to Chaplain's Room, Fleetholm Street, any morning.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY, 33, Wellington Street.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealers in all Sorts of DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER WARE and CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1885

STORAGE,

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also for SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PEYAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 300 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 103

## INTIMATIONS



## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that a Camp will be formed in the Valley running North from the North-Eastern end of Junk Bay to the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill from 9th December next until 25th January, 1908, and that Gun Practice will be carried out over the area enclosed by the points Black Hill, Chai Lan Chu, Kowloon Peak, Tats's Cairn, Buffalo Hill, Pak-Wai (village on Hebe Haven), Hebe Knoll, Beacon Hill—from 16th December, 1907, to 25th January, 1908.

F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 189

## AUCTIONS



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 4th December, 1907, at 10 A.M.,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDAY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, IRON and STEEL BOLTS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL ELECTRIC CABLE, MATTS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPET, OLD CANVAS CUTTINGS, &c., &c.

OLD & SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES—BEDDING, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, MESS TRAP, COOPERAGE MATERIALS, a large quantity of BISCUITS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. 1835

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY,

the 6th December, 1907, at 12 o'clock (NOON),

at No. 155, Praya East,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), 8945 BAGS WHEAT.

More or less Sea-Jagged &c., "BARKSTON."

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. 1908

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 5th December,

From South-West end of the Pass, in a North-West direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 10th, and FRIDAYS,

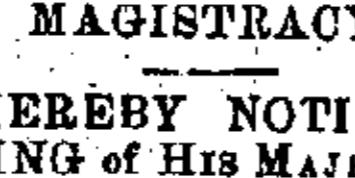
the 13th and 20th December:

On the Southern Slopes of Beacon Hill, in a North-West direction, practice

between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 1898



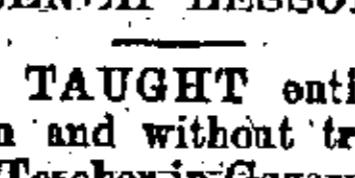
## MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1907, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licence Ordinance, 1898, (Ordinance, No. 8 of 1898), viz.:

1 From REBECCA PEPPER for the transfer to her from one M. STEINBERG of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 318 and 320, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL."

2 From THOMAS BERNARD MAGUIRE for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered d.2 Pak Shui Wan, Shaukiwan Road, under the sign of "THE BELLS VIEW HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELAND,  
Police Magistrate.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1907. 1893



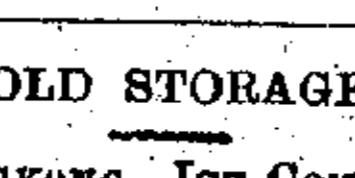
## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRANÇAIS TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [1810]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS  
"CLAREMONT",  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530



## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. PARLAME, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG MILLING CO. LTD. have REMOVED their Offices to KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1914

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No past undertakings entered into by MR. DALBASAH will be recognised by us unless same be approved and signed by us on or before 15th inst.

O. EL ARCUILLI.

A. K. EL ARCUILLI.

Hongkong, 2nd December 1907. 1916

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Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

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MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealers in all Sorts of DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER WARE and CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1885

STORAGE,

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

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Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PEYAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 300 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 103

## INSURANCES



NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1906 £1,537,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000

PAYOUT CAPITAL £875,000

II. FIRE FUNDS 3,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

## INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

THE ORCHESTRELLE CO.'S  
NEW MODEL  
"AERIOLA"  
PIANO PLAYERS  
RETURNED AFTER A FEW MONTHS

ON HIRE

REDUCED TO \$350.

A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS  
AND THE MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENT  
ON THE MARKET.A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN  
WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. 38-1

KEATING'S  
LOZENGESCURE THE WORST COUGH  
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

TO LET

TO LET.

"L" E WKNR No. 116, PEAK, Furnished,  
for 18 months from the middle of  
March, 1908.Apply to— M. W. SLADE,  
Prince's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1859

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT  
CRESCENT, Robinson Road.  
Apply to— F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
33, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1915

TO LET.

"CROWNSNEST," Barker Road;  
Unfurnished or partly Furnished.  
Apply to— C. L. GORHAM,  
3, Pedder's Street.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1916

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH" No. 101, The Peak.  
Apply to— Misses HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors,  
38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1445

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable  
for a Boarding house or Club. Con-  
taining 26 Rooms.OFFICES on the Third Floor of "TEL  
MANSION" 3 ROOMS, Corner over Ma-  
"KING" & Co. Fine position. Cheap rental.BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices  
and Dwelling Rooms.No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Top Floor, over Caldecott MacGregor.

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLOWS TERRACE HOUSES,  
ROBINS' ROAD.

BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (PEAK)

Partly Furnished, Immediate Possession.

No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW (PEAK)

Furnished. For 4 or 5 months from 1st  
December, 1907.

No. 1, ALCABY.

No. 6, DES VIEUX VILLAS (PEAK).

No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

No. 55, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1907. 102

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to— ARRAUTOON V. APCAR &amp; Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

G ROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vieux  
Road, including a Strong Room and  
servants' quarters.The Top Floor of No. 2, Wyndham Street  
lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable  
for a Club or Boarding House.First Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Central, comprising Six Large Rooms  
and Outhouses suitable for business Pre-  
mises or Dwellings, now occupied by

FRED. BORNEMANN &amp; Co. LTD.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1688

## TO LET

## TO LET.

## NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street,  
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE,  
1, Des Vieux Road.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

## TO LET.

## NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya  
East, near East Point.Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1690

## TO LET.

## NOS. 2 and 5 Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and  
Electric Lights.  
Possession 1st November, 1907.Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1620

## TO LET.

THE WHOLE of the SECOND FLOOR  
of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite  
the General Post Office). The Rooms are light,  
spacious, and well ventilated; 13 in number  
beside kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants  
quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate  
possession. Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO.,  
Same Address.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

## TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS—7 Rooms  
and 4 Bathrooms, lately colourwashed,  
painted and repaired throughout. Electric  
Light.Apply to— H.,  
Care of DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1769

## TO LET.

FIRST Class European House, Leobell  
Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kow-  
loon.Apply to— HEWAN & CO.,  
Care of China Merchants S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1590

## TO LET.

## NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Cheap Rental.  
Apply to— SPANISH PROCURATION.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1677

## TO LET.

## OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply— SECRETARY,  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [800]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught  
Road, facing the Cricket Ground."HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit  
Road.

## OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE  
BUILDINGS and No. 168, Des Vieux Road  
next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.  
FLATS in MOBTON TERRACE.Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. 1732

## TO LET.

## NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [97]

## TO LET

## IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 101, Praya  
East.Apply to— CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1933

## TO LET.

NEW and COMMODOUS SHOP in  
Des Vieux Road-Central, moderate  
rental.FLATS in Des Vieux Road-Central.  
No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.  
No. 2, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.  
No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon.Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 1155

## TO LET.

## NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMORE ROAD.  
Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD.,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [103]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE  
KOWLOON.Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. [92]

## TO LET.

S TILLINGFLEET'S Peak Road, SIX  
ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View  
of Harbour."HARPERVILLE" Garden Road, SIX  
ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light  
and full use of Tennis Court.Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH,  
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1907. 1889

## A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION.

## ENGLISHMAN'S SERVICE IN A FAMOUS CORPS.

making a long march are described as "tall, well-made man, whose lower limbs were abnormally developed," and yet the majority of them indulged in a pipe of cheap opium, locally known as Sui. We believe it is a fact that the coolies employed in the Pahang Expedition used opium without bad effects. Hard drinkers suffered most in Tonkin, for once the fever got hold of them the result was generally fatal.

Mr. Manning's narrative impresses one favorably with the soldiers of the Legion. Rough men they may be among them, but sharing common hardships, these men display optimism of a kindly nature which endeared its possessor to a small band of intimate friends.

George Manning was studying in Paris in 1890 when he became fired with the idea of seeing foreign lands under novel conditions. His imagination and desire for adventure had been excited by the recital of the experiences in Tonkin in 1883-5 of an Austrian gentleman who had served in the Foreign Legion, and next morning he presented himself at the Ministry de la Guerre, in the Boulevard St. Germain, to offer his services only to be referred to the central recruiting depot in Rue St. Dominique. A brusque but kindly officer tried to dissuade the Englishman from his project, with the following admonition:

"Sacré bleu! The Legion—why you don't know what it is. Well, I will tell you—hard work, hard knocks, hard discipline, and no thanks. And how does it end? Your throat out to some thieving Arab if you have luck; if not, wounded, and then his women make sausage meat of you. In Tonquin the same sort of thing—only worse, with fever and sunstroke into the bargain. . . . You look like a gentleman!—You are one, I'm sure. Mind you, I don't mean that there are not others over there—there are many—poor fellows! Your family, too!—think of them. . . . Sapristi! and all for some trifling boutis, sans doute. A petit-jeu, I'll swear—don't deny it—I have been young—also—a faithless sweetheart—Pish! There are a thousand others who would be delighted to console you. No! A good dinner, the Martin Rouge, and to-morrow you will be cured!"

This exhortation did not serve to cool Manning's military ardour, and a few days later, he landed at Oran, in Algeria, and began his period of recruit training in the 1st Regiment Etrangers at Sidi-bel-Abbes. There is an interesting description in the book he wrote of the accommodation provided for the Legionaries, and a good idea is given of the cosmopolitan nature of the corps.

Manning had been only a few days in Sidi-bel-Abbes when he made the acquaintance of a Scotman named Knox, who, having failed to get into Sandhurst, had enlisted in an infantry regiment and served in India and Burma. Having "bought out" and returned to Edinburgh, he tired of the life, and sought fresh adventures by joining the Legion. These two, Daly, an American artist, whom bad luck at Monte Carlo had driven to enlist, were evidently replicas of Kipling's "Soldiers Three" so long as Manning remained in Algiers.

Soldiers will read with interest the following description of the system of training the French infantrymen to perform long marches:

"The recruits start on their first march with rifle and side arms only, and cover a distance of about 20 kilometres—that is about 12½ miles. This distance is gradually increased, as is also the weight carried, until a man loaded with all his kit, rifle and bayonet, reserves food for two days, a blanket, an entrenching tool and 200 rounds of ammunition, which represent a total weight of 50 pounds, can perform a march of 45 kilometres—that is, about 28 miles—in ten hours with ease. This space of time includes a rest of ten minutes in each hour whilst marching, and a halt of an hour for a meal. Deducting the time lost during the halts, the average speed is about 3½ miles an hour. In many cases during forced marches much better work is done, but the results given above are what the French infantryman who has been nine months with the colours can do with ease; and he maintains this standard during the remainder of his service, thanks to the continual training he undergoes. The men of each battalion of the Legion are proud of the capabilities of their unit in this respect, and when called upon by their officers will make every effort to break records of forced marches made by other corps."

"On the return to barracks after the march, the non-commissioned officers of each company inspect the men's feet, and instruct their subordinates in the proper manner of treating blisters or blouses. I have myself seen an example when the results of this excellent system of training to resist fatigue has been of most signal service. At this incident, I may simply mention that in January, 1892, a small relief column, of which I was a unit, performed a forced march of 52 kilometres—32 miles—in eight hours."

This extraordinary performance took place in jungle paths in the forests of Tonkin. He mentions as a point worth noting that the majority of French soldiers wear no socks when route-marching. Some of the men wrap their feet in a triangular piece of linen, called a chausette russe; but in most cases nothing at all is worn inside the boot. He found this last system the best, using tallow to soften his boots in Algeria and castor oil in Tonkin.

Life on a French transport passing through Colombo and Singapore to Saigon and Haiphong is described briefly, and then follows graphic narratives of cantonment life and desert fighting in the borderland of Tonkin and China. This part of the book is illustrated with plates showing sections of fortifications, and it is evident that the writer took a serious interest in work which, under the conditions, must have been depressing oftentimes and far from pleasant. His descriptions of the French officers under whom he served do justice to brave men, and it is good to read of the discipline that was maintained in these mixed battalions by sympathetic officers who were not afraid of hardship and danger. We regret that space does not allow us to quote an ambulance incident in which the author's nerve was tried to extreme limits. In some of the isolated garrisons, the man suffered terribly and the death-rate from malaria was high. Owing to red-tape regulations which were revised in 1901, one detachment was left without mosquito nets in a mosquito-infested district, and the men suffered agony of discomfit.

It would appear from "A Soldier of the Legion" that opium-smoking is prevalent amongst the French officers and European soldiers serving in Tonkin, as well as among the native troops, but, judging from Mr. Manning's observation, whereas many of the Europeans showed no restraint to their appetite for the drug, and became enslaved by it, the natives showed more self-control and limited their daily consumption to a fixed amount.

We often hear it asserted that use of opium, however limited in quantity, incapacitates the user. This is not Mr. Manning's experience, and although he refers to the drug in conventional phrase as "the subtle poison," there is no evidence that seriously harmful results occurred among the troops beyond a few extreme cases. The coolies of one convoy with which he was

By Royal  
Warrant to

His Majesty  
The King.

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Fibrine which go to form Blood, Bone,  
Brain and Muscle. Beef-teas and Meat-  
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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

6 Cents Stamps may now be obtained at the Post Office.

**NEW YEAR MAIL.**  
The German mail leaving Hongkong to-day, is due in London on or about the 1st January 1908.  
CHRISTMAS CARDS (if prepaid at Printed Matters rates) must be posted either in an un-stamped envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal, tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. Covers may, however, be secured with string.  
CARDS enclosed in envelopes with notched ends or corners out will be taxed as letters. The best method of sending Cards is to enclose them in an envelope with the flap turned in.

The York, with the German mail of the 5th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here to-night.

The Armand Béthie, with the French mail of the 8th Nov., left Singapore on Monday, the 2nd Dec., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 9th Dec. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 5th Oct.

## POB

	PER	DATE
Tiokai	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.	
Montgomeryshire	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
	Wednesday, 4th,	
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.	
Registration	10.00 A.M.	
(Registration with fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)		
Registration	10.00 A.M.	
B.O.	10.00 A.M.	
No late fee.		
Lat.	11.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Wednesday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.	
Horizon	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Tan	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Changsha	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Hu	Thursday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.	
Kuengang	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Thursday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.	
Nanking	5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Mayuji Maru	Thursday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Allied	5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Huton	Friday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Friday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.	
Loongang	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.	
Suisang	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.	
Prinz Sigismund	Friday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.	
Rubi	Saturday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.	

XMAS NOVELTIES.  
NOW ON SHOW.

**TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,**  
**CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES (ASSORTED),**  
**FASCALL'S CONFECTIONERY OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.**

## FRENCH CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

## TOYS AND DOLLS

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
No. 5, D'AOUHLAR STREET, HONGKONG.

## TO-DAY.

Sale, Old and Surplus Naval and Victualling Stores, at H.M. Naval Yard, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 10 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 3rd.

**ON LONDON.**— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2.  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 2.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.  
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ..... 2.

**ON PARIS.**— Bank Bills, on demand ..... 55.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 55.

**ON GERMANY.**— on demand ..... 205.  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 2.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.

**ON NEW YORK.**— Bank Bills, on demand ..... 48.  
Credits, at 60 days' sight ..... 50.

**ON BOMBAY.**— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 151.  
Bank, on demand ..... 151.

**ON CALCUTTA.**— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 151.  
Bank, on demand ..... 151.

**ON SHANGHAI.**— Bank, at sight ..... 43.  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 54.

**ON YOKOHAMA.**— On demand ..... 98.

**ON MANILA.**— On demand—Pesos—98.

**ON SINGAPORE.**— On demand ..... 151 p.c.p.m.

**ON BATAVIA.**— On demand ..... 121.

**ON HAIPHONG.**— On demand ..... 42 p.c.p.m.

**ON SAIGON.**— On demand ..... 42 p.c.p.m.

**ON BANGKOK.**— On demand ..... 78.

**OVERSEAS.**— Bank's Buying Rate—\$9.75.

**GOLD DOLLAR.**— 100 fine, per tael ..... \$11.70.

**BAR SILVER.**— per oz. ..... 26.14.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.

Chinese 20 cents pieces ..... \$5.09 discount.

10 " " 5.35

Hongkong 20 " " 4.90

10 " " 5.00

## OPIUM.

December 3rd.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New ..... \$840 per picul.

Malwa Old ..... \$880

Malwa Older ..... \$920

Malwa V. Old ..... \$970

Persian fine quality ..... \$750

Persian extra fine ..... \$795

Pata New ..... \$865 per chest.

Pata Old ..... \$875

Bon. m. New ..... \$836

Bon. m. Old ..... "

## ARRIVED.

For

Kunming,

from Singapore.

Mrs. Moshatt,

Mrs. Kenny,

North and W. A. Hunt,

Rev. and Mrs. Spencer,

and child, Mrs. Thum,

Mr. P. M. T. Yip,

Mr. C. S. Meekie,

Mr. G. S. Elcias,

Mr. E. Weibel,

Mr. F. Kukla,

Mr. P. Femal,

Mr. J. Angelo de Gato,

For Princess Alice,

for Hongkong,

from Yokohama,

Mr. C. S. Meekie,

and child, Mrs. Chamberlain,

Mrs. J. C. H. G.

For

Lebanon,

from Paris,

Mr. E. W. Smith,

and child, Mrs. C. H. G.

For

J. C. H. G.

For

Lebanon,

from Paris,

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and child, Mrs. C. H. G.

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